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(54) Substitute ground surface material.


(57) The invention relates to a substitute soil material for laying as a sports surface for example a horse-race track. The material may be a sand or other fine granular material with a binder comprising a polymeric material dispersed or dissolved in an oil which preferably is a soft grease at ordinary climatic temperatures. When laid, the surface may be maintained by periodic raking. Suitable polymeric materials are e.v.a., polystyrene, nylon or p.v.c.

Title: Substitute ground surface material

The invention relates to ground surfaces and substitute soil material for use in forming the same. More particularly but not exclusively, it relates to treated
5 particulate material adapted to be laid in defined areas so as to form recreational ground surfaces.

Recreational ground surfaces should ideally be little affected by weather or by wear and should offer a durable, resilient superstrate having consistent properties
10 throughout its area. Where such ground surfaces, for example a horse race track, the turf may become slippery when wet, hard and crumbly in drought conditions and unsuitable for use at all in icy conditions or during and after heavy rainfall. Inconsistencies arise in the
15 properties of the track due to the formation of divots thrown up by hooves, uneven treatment by rollers, differences in soil types or various densities of the subsoil beneath the turf.

Alternatively, race tracks or other recreational surfaces
20 may be of the kind known as dirt-tracks comprising sand bound by clay compost or other binder, but such surfaces



are adversely affected by rain, very dirty in use and require considerable maintenance. In attempts to improve the resilience characteristics of track, it may for example be decided to incorporate wood chippings which will be
5 found quickly to deteriorate in use and eventually to rot.

It is well known that tracks of the various kinds mentioned above exhibit very different characteristics in wet conditions. Hard dry surfaces may cause injury to the joints and muscles of the users, for example horses or
10 dogs, due to jarring deceleration on impact. Moreover, dry conditions often results in the formation of so-called dust-bowl conditions, which have a debilitating effect on horses by causing equine cough. Wet, soft surfaces are tiring to the animal and make the performance of the track,
15 i.e. the "going" , slow.

It is an object of the invention to provide a soil or ground substitute. It is a further object to provide a soil or ground substitute the use of which minimises the above disadvantages.

20 The invention provides, in accordance with one of its several aspects, substitute soil material comprising sand or the like particulate or granular mineral material treated with a binder comprising synthetic polymeric material dispersed or dissolved in an oil, said oil having


a viscosity such that it is substantially non-fluid at ambient temperatures so as to produce an inert, discrete material permanently capable of being raked when laid in a layer upon a substrate.

- 5 The invention further provides, in accordance with another aspect, a recreational or sports area having a surface formed of said substitute soil material.

The invention further provides, in accordance with yet another aspect, a horse race track having a surface formed
10 of said substitute soil material.

Advantageously, the particulate material may be of varying particle size. The oil will conveniently have the consistency of a soft grease at normal temperatures and will become fluid at temperatures in a range immediately
15 above climatic temperatures appropriate to the location of use. Suitable oils may be petroleum-based or may be selected from other oils including organic oils.

The polymeric material may be ethylene vinyl acetate (E.V.A.), polystyrene, nylon, polypropylene, polyvinyl
20 chloride and the like, as selected, and itself may conveniently be added to the oil in particulate form to facilitate dissolution.



- 4 -

Selected oils will also be of a kind for which there is a reasonably wide margin of safety between the melting point of the polymeric material and the temperature at which heat degradation commences.

- 5 It will be appreciated that the addition of the polymeric material to the oil imparts an appreciable degree of resilience to the treated sand. This resilience is such that for example a horse's hoof landing on the surface of a horse race track formed of material according to the invention deforms the surface to a limited extent i.e. 10 causes a limited shear movement. This allows the hoof to pivot in the track surface as the animal moves forward. However if the binder were not present, the sand would move too freely to assist the next stage of the horse's 15 movement, that is, the pushing back of the hoof against the track for the next stride. Sand alone does not provide a firm enough reaction surface. However, a track formed of substitute soil material according to the present invention not only possesses the desired limited shear action but 20 also the firm reaction surface to assist the horse's next stride.

The track also has a limited capability for retaining air between the treated particles. This entrainment of air contributes to the comfortable under-foot conditions 25 produced by the resilience of the binder in the

construction of the track produced according to the invention. Additional resilience may be obtained by the addition of particles of cork or synthetic or natural rubber to the treated sand.

There will now be described an example of a material
5 according to the invention. It will be understood that the description is given by way of example only and not by way of limitation.

Example

In the example a batch of sand of varying particle size was
10 treated. The range of particle sizes corresponds to the as-dug condition of the sand. However, the sand was dried before treatment.

A petroleum oil fraction having a consistency approximating to a soft grease at ambient temperatures (c. 1000
15 centipoise at 20^o C) was heated to 160^o C. Ethylene vinyl acetate (e.v.a.) containing approximately 28% vinyl acetate and having a melt flow index of 25 was then added in particulate form to the heated oil in a ratio of 1 part e.v.a. to 9 parts oil by weight and caused to dissolve by a
20 stirring operation. The dry sand was then added to the binder in the ratio of 100 parts sand to 6.5 parts binder and thoroughly mixed.

- 6 -

The resulting mixture was laid to a depth of 15-20cm as a superstrate over subsoil or a suitable porous graded stone base and was found to give agreeable "going" characteristics for a horse. As an alternative the
5 mixture may be laid on a membrane comprising a so-called geotextile, a non woven textile designed to reduce migration of particles between layers.

Maintenance of the track has been found to be easy, comprising simply raking or turning over the top 5 to 8 cm.
10 Light rolling will be found to compact a thin upper layer of say 1-2cm which acts to resist the entry of rainwater. If however, rain seeped into the track superstrate, and was unable to drain through the substrate it will be found to be readily expelled by firm rolling, whereupon the water
15 will run off the surface if a suitable slight fall or camber is provided. Advantageously the substrate may be porous to minimise drainage problems. When the track is not in use it may be firmly rolled to become waterproof.

As other examples, the oil may be selected from bitumen or
20 gas oil, siliconised oil, suitable latices, alginates or molasses with suitable polymers selected from for example polystyrene, nylon, polypropylene and polyvinyl chloride (p.v.c.). Laid surfaces or tracks according to the invention may be coloured as desired by the addition of
25 pigments during the mixing stage.

Superstrates formed according to the invention produce a marked degree of springiness to the laid area or track.

Claims

1. Substitute soil material comprising said or other particulate or granular mineral material treated with a binder comprising synthetic polymeric material dispersed or dissolved in an oil, said oil having a viscosity such that it is substantially non-fluid at ambient temperatures so as to produce an inert, discrete material permanently capable of being raked when laid in a layer upon a substrate.
2. Soil material as claimed in claim 1 wherein the sand or other particulate or granular material is of varying particle size.
3. Soil material as claimed in either one of claims 1 and 2, wherein the oil has the consistency of a soft grease at ambient temperatures.
4. Soil material as claimed in either one of claims 1 and 2, wherein the oil has the consistency of a soft grease at normal climatic temperatures and becomes a liquid at temperatures in a range immediately above said normal temperatures.
5. Soil material as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the oil is petroleum based.

- 9 -

6. Soil material as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the oil is an organic oil.
7. Soil material as claimed in claim 5, wherein the oil is a bitumen or gas oil.
8. Soil material as claimed in claim 5 wherein the oil is a siliconised oil.
9. Soil material as claimed in claim 6 wherein the oil is selected from the group comprising latices, alginates and molasses.
10. Soil material as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 wherein the polymeric material is ethylene vinyl acetate.
11. Soil material as claimed in claim 10 wherein the ethylene vinyl acetate contains approximately 28% vinyl acetate by weight.
12. Soil material as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein the polymeric material is selected from the group consisting of polystyrene, nylon and polypropylene.
13. Soil material as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein the polymeric material is polyvinyl chloride.

- 10 -

14. Soil material as claimed in any one of the preceding claims to which colouring pigments are added.

15. A recreational or sports area having a surface formed of substitute soil material as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the material is laid in a layer upon a substrate.



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0231057

Application Number

EP 87 30 0098

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
A	GB-A- 1 171 (STERNE)(A.D. 1909) * Whole document * ---	1,5,7	E 01 C 13/00 E 01 C 7/36 // C 09 K 17/00
A	CH-A- 183 401 (KOMLOS) * Whole document * ---	1	
A	GB-A- 250 678 (IDRIS) * Whole document * ---	1	
A	GB-A- 307 448 (HADFIELD) * Claims * ---	1,5	
A	GB-A- 575 485 (DAWSON & FAJANS) * Whole document * ---	1,6	
A	US-A-3 334 556 (OWEN) * Whole document * -----	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 4)
			E 01 C C 09 K
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 28-01-1988	Examiner DIJKSTRA G.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	